

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6149

BILL NUMBER: SB 196

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 10, 2009

BILL AMENDED: Feb 9, 2009

SUBJECT: Electronic Devices While Operating a Motor Vehicle.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Wyss

FIRST SPONSOR: Rep. Tincher

BILL STATUS: As Passed Senate

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
X DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: (Amended) The bill provides that a person who uses a handheld device while operating a motor vehicle as a public passenger chauffeur commits a Class C infraction.

(The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the Interim Study Committee on Learner's Permits and Graduated Driver's Licenses.)

Effective Date: July 1, 2009.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: (Revised) There are no data available to indicate how many people may be convicted of using a handheld device while operating a motor vehicle as a public passenger chauffeur, a Class C infraction. If additional court cases occur and infraction judgments and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund may increase. The maximum judgment for a Class C infraction is \$500, which is deposited in the state General Fund.

If court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, a court fee of \$70 would be assessed, 70% of which would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), the public defense administration fee (\$3), the court administration fee (\$5), and the judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues: If additional court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$70 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of case.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources:

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